Family Aplodactylidae

Teeth compressed, trenchant and lanceolate, or tricuspidate. Teeth on vomer present or absent. No molars. Branchiostegals 5 or 6. Vertebral 24, of which 14 caudal. Pyloric caeca in small number. Air-bladder simple. Dorsal fin nearly equally divided into spinous and rayed fins, former with 14 to 17 spines. Caudal truncate or emarginate. Ventral usually with second branched ray longest.

A1369. Basa Island or reef. December 17, 1909. Length 310 mm.

A1474. Kait Point, Libani Bay, Celebes. December 29, 1909. Length 258 mm.

A905. Limbe Strait, Celebes. November 10, 1909. Length 390 mm.

Analysis of Genera

a.' D. XV to XVII, 18 to 21; A. III, 6 to 8.

b.' Vomerine teeth present.

c.' Teeth in both jaws tricuspid.

Aplodactylus.

c.² Teeth in both jaws sublanceolate, or with small lateral lobes.

Dactylosargus.

b.² Vomerine teeth obsolete; teeth in jaws tricuspid. Crinodus.

a.² D. XI, 21; A. III, 10. Lacepedia.

Genus Aplodactylus Valenciennes

Aplodactylus Valenciennes, Hist. Nat. Poiss., vol. 8, p. 476, 1831. (Type Aplodactylus punctatus Valenciennes, monotypic.)

Haplodactylus Günther, Cat. Fish. Brit. Mus., vol. 1, p. 434, 1859. (Type Aplodactylus punctatus Valenciennes.)

Body oblong, highest above or behind ventrals. Head scarcely longer than high, upper profile of snout very oblique and high, behind eye obliquely straight or little concave. Eye high, mostly anterior. Mouth small, transverse, terminal. Teeth villiform or cardiform in each jaw, preceded in upper by 3 rows of tricuspidate teeth and in lower by 2 rows; tricuspidate teeth with cusps rounded and median longest; front of vomer with villiform teeth. Preorbital higher than long. Preopercle with entire membranous order. Scales small. First dorsal fin convex, spines 15 or 16 with last very short. Anal spines 3, first 2 very short and 7 or 8 branched

rays, rapidly diminishing in length.

Four nominal western species in South America have been described although Gill first pointed out the characters of these species in 1862 Evermann and Radcliffe contend their validity as distinct species is questionable, the main point of difference appearing to be one of coloration".

Australas. Assn. Adv. Sci., Rpts., vol. 15, 1923, p. 91, Feb. 28, 1923 (Bay of Islands, N.Z.; Port Jackson).

--- Mc Culloch and Whitley, Hiem. - Queensland Mus., vol. 3, pt. 2, p. 157, July 7, 1925 (reference).

--- Mc Culloch, Australas. Mus. Mem., no. 5, pt. 2, p. 256, Dec. 10, 1929 (reference).

Aplodactylus punctatus Valenciennes

Aplodactylus punctatus Valenciennes, Hist. Nat. Poiss., vol. 8, p. 477, pl. 242, 1831 (type locality, Valparaiso). — Jenyns, Zool. Voy. Beagle, pt. 4, Fish., p. 15, 1842 (no locality). — Gay, Hist. Chile, Zool., vol. 2, p. 15-6, 1848.

— Evermann and Radcliffe, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 95, p. 115, pl. 11, fig. 1, 1917 (Callao, Ballestas Island, Peru). — Fowler, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, vol. 78, p. 281, 1926 (Valparaiso).

Haplodactylus punctatus Günther
Cat. Fish. Brit. Mus., vol. 1, p.
434, 1859 (South America);
Rep. Voy. Challenger, vol. 1, pt. 6,
p. 24, 1880 (Valparaiso). —
Delfin, Cat. Peces de Chile, p.
71, 1901 (Algarrobo; Valparaiso).

Gill, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci.
Philadelphia, p. 111, March
1862 (reference).

— Steindachner, Denks. Akad.
Wiss. Wien, Math.-naturw. Kl.,
vol. 72, p. 30, 1902.

(Valenciennes)

Aplodactylus regina, Gay,
Hist. Chile, Zool., vol. 2, p. 158,
pl. 1, fig. 2, 1848 (type locality.

Haplodactylus reginae Gill,
Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia,
p. 111, March 1862 (reference).

of (Valenciennes)

Aplodactylus vermiculatus ?
Gay, Hist. Chile, Zool., vol. 2, p. 159,
~~Labrus stuppa~~ pl. 1, fig. 1, 1848
(type locality, Valparaiso).

Haplodactylus vermiculatus
Günther, Cat. Fish. Brit. Mus.,
vol. 1, p. 434, 1859 (copied). —
Gill, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci.
Philadelphia, p. 111, march 1862.
(reference). — Delfin, Cat. Peces
de Chile, p. 71, 1901 (reference).

Aplodactylus guttatus (Valenciennes) Gay, Hist. Chile, Zool., vol. 2, p. 160, 1848 (type locality).

Haplodactylus guttatus Günther, Cat. Fish. Brit. Mus., vol. 1, p. 434, 1859 (copied). — Gill, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 111, March 1862 (reference). — Delfin, Cat. Peces de Chile, p. 71, 1901 (reference).

Depth 3 1/8, deepest at ventral origin, slopes gradually back; head 4 2/5, blunt, front profile convex. Snout 2 3/4 in head, long as wide; eye 4 1/4 in head; maxillary reaches hind nostril, length 4 in head; mouth cleft short, low; jaws with bands of compressed, tricuspid incisors, outer row of upper entire; hind nostril close before eye above front nostril, which less than eye diameter before middle of front orbital rim; interorbital 3 1/4, convex.

Scales 92? in lateral line to caudal base, 12? above, 18? below. Lateral line complete, straight from shoulder to middle of caudal base; tubes

simple.

D. XV, 21, first 3 spines subequally longest, third 2 1/2 in head, others slope down to twelfth, then up slightly to last, second branched ray 1 2/3; A. III, 9, inserted opposite first 2/5 in soft dorsal length, second branched ray 1 1/3; caudal 1, wide, hind edge nearly straight; least depth of caudal peduncle 1 4/5; pectoral 1 1/8?; ventral 1 1/5.

Brownish, finely spotted or dotted everywhere with dusky spots, all dense or evenly finely vermiculate, only smaller and more crowded below. All fins with similar crowded dark spots.

Peru, Chile.

Commercial Museum of Philadelphia.
~~U. S. N. V. P.,~~ one example.
Valparaiso, Chile. Length 324 mm.
Dried specimen.

Aplodactylus etheridgii Ogilby

Haplodactylus etheridgii Ogilby,
Mem. Austr. Mus., no. 2, p. 57,
1889 (type locality, Admiralty
Islets about mile north of
main island [Lord Howe Island]).

Aplodactylus etheridgii Waite,
Rec. Central. Mus., vol. 5,
p. 167, pl. 21, 1904 (Lord Howe
Island (186)); vol. , p. 207, 19
(reference).

Depth 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ in total; head 5 $\frac{1}{4}$.
Eye 4 in head, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in snout;
maxillary reaches posterior
nostril; lower jaw shorter
than upper; teeth in several
series, compressed, moderately
long incisors, some simple;
most with 1, 2, 3 or 4 pairs
of lateral lobes; palate
toothless; interorbital trifle
more than eye, slightly concave.
Branchiostegals 6.

Scales 96 to 102 in lateral
line, 13 above, 30 below. Small,
cycloid scales adherent, minute
on cheeks, opercle and throat,
also bases of vertical fins.

D. XVI, 21 or 22, fifth spine
1 $\frac{3}{4}$ in head, edge of soft dorsal
truncate and obliquely descending
behind; A. III, 6, spines short,

front rays equal head; caudal 5 in total length, emarginate, lobes acute; pectoral rays 9, VI, uppermost branched and first simple rays longest, equal head; ventral rays I, 5, reaches $\frac{3}{4}$ to, or to vent, little shorter than head.

Body and head brownish green, abdominal region gray. All lower parts of body, tail and fins closely studded with small round white spots. Outer half of simple pectoral rays uniform yellowish white. Fins brown. Length 405 mm. (Ogilby.)

Lord Howe Island.

Aplodactylus shauinslandii
Steindachner

Haplodactylus schauinslandii
Steindachner, Denkschr. Akad. Wiss.
Wien, math.-naturw. Kl., vol.
70, p. 487, pl. 1, fig. 1, 1901 (type
locality, "neu Seeland").

Depth 3 1/2; head 4 1/2. Snout 3 in head; eye 5 1/2, 1 7/8 in snout; maxillary reaches 4/5 to eye; length 4T in head; lower jaw shorter; with 22 teeth in outer row; interorbital 4, low.

Scales 99 to 100 in lateral line. Scales very small anteriorly on body, larger on tail, also small on back and belly. D. XVII, 17, fourth spine 1 1/2 in head, second branched ray 1 3/5; A. III, 7, spines small, first branched ray 1 1/8; caudal 1, slightly emarginate behind; least depth of caudal peduncle 1 7/8; pectoral 3 1/2 in fish without caudal; rays 9, III; ventral rays I, 5, fin equals head.

Head, back and fins deep violet with orange yellow blotches. Below orange yellow.

Brownish streak between ventral and anal. On under side of head 3 violet cross bars. Fins all spotted with yellowish. Length 305 mm. (Steindachner.)

New Zealand.

Genus Dactylozargus Gill

Dactylozargus Gill, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, vol. 14, pp. (110) 112, March 1862. (Type Aplodactylus arctidens Richardson, virtual Laplotype.)

Body oblong, highest above or behind ventral. Head scarcely longer than high, upper profile behind eye obliquely straight or little concave, and in front very oblique. Eye elevated, mostly anterior. Mouth small, transverse, terminal. Teeth with age narrow, thin and little cuspidate, arranged in a band in each jaw and those of outer rows largest. Front of vomer with small patch of villiform teeth slightly extending on palatines. Preopercle with entire membranous border. Preorbital as high or higher than long. Branchiostegals 6. Scales small. Dorsal

convex, with 18[7] spines, last short. Anal with 3 graduated spines and 6 branched rays.

Dactylosargus meandratus (Richardson)
Sciaena meandrata (Holander)
Richardson, Trans. Zool. Soc. London,
vol. 3, p. 83, June 16, 1844 (type
locality, Cape Kidnappers, New
Zealand).

Dactylosargus meandratus Gill,
Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia,
p. 112, March 1862 (reference).

— Mc Culloch, Austral. Mus. Mem.,
No. 5, pt. 2, p. 256, Sep. 10, 1929 (reference).

Aplodactylus meandratus Waite, Rec. Canterbury Mus., vol. 1, No. 1, p. 20, April 25, 1907 (reference). Richardson, Travels in New Zealand, Dieffenbach, vol. 2, p. 207, 18 (reference).

Haplodactylus donaldi Haast,
Trans. New Zealand Inst., vol. 5,
p. 272, pl. 16, uppermost fig.,
May 1873 (type locality, "New
Zealand" = probably Lyttelton).

Dactylozargus meandratus (Richardson)

[Aplodactylus] meandratus Richardson

Dactylopargus arctidens (Richardson)

Aplodactylus arctidens Richardson, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, vol. 7, p. 96, 1839 (type locality, Port Arthur, Van Diemen's Land); Trans. Zool. Soc. London, vol. 3, p. 81.

Haplodactylus arctidens Günther, Cat. Fish. Brit. Mus., vol. 1, p. 435, 1859 (type). — Macleay, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, vol. 5, p. 411, 1881 (copied).

Dactylopargus arctidens Gill, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 112, March 1862 (reference).

Incisors lanceolate, without distinct lobes in old age. D. XVII, 18. A. III, 7. Pectoral with 6 simple rays. Uniform brownish. (Günther.)

Tasmania.

Genus Crinodus Gill

Crinodus Gill, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 110, 112, March 1862. (Type Haplodactylus lophodon Günther, monotypic.)

Parhaplodactylus Thominot, Bull. Soc. Philom., Paris, ser. 7, vol. 7, p. 140, 1883. (Type Parhaplodactylus marmoratus Thominot, monotypic.)

Body oblong, highest above or behind ventral. Head little longer than high, with forehead flattened and snout obtusely rounded and projecting. Eye elevated, mostly anterior. Mouth narrow, horizontal, inferior. Teeth elongate, tricuspidate, with terminal lobe largest, arranged in band in upper jaw and uniserial on lower. Palate toothless. Preopercle entire, with membranous edge. Branchiostegals 5. Scales rather small. Dorsal with spinous fin convex, spines 18 with last short. Anal with 3 graduated spines and 6 branched rays.

Crinodus lophodon (Günther)

Haplodactylus lophodon Günther, Cat. Fish. Brit. Mus., vol. 1, p. 435, 1859 (type locality, Sydney; New South Wales). — Macleay, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, vol. 5, p. 411, 1881 (copied). — Ogilby, Cat. Fish. New South Wales, p. 18, 1886. Aplodactylus lophodon Castelnau, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, vol. 3, p. 350, 1879. — Stead, Edible Fish. New South Wales, p. 72, 1908. Crinodus lophodon Gill, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 112, March 1862 (reference). — Mc Culloch, Fish. New South Wales, ed. 3, p. 67, 1934. — Whitley, Rec. Austral. Mus., vol. 19, No. 1, p. 84, pl. 14, fig. 2, Aug. 2, 1933 (near Coogee, New South Wales).

Aplodactylus obscurus Castelnau,
Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales,
vol. 3, pt. 4, p. 374, May 1879
(type locality, Sydney market).

Haplodactylus obscurus Macleay,
Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales,
vol. 5, p. 411, 1881 (reference) —
Jenkins - Woods, Fish. Fiher. New
South Wales, p. 39, 1882.

Parhaplodactylus marmoratus Thominot, Bull. Soc. Philom., Paris, ser. 7, vol. 7, p. 140, 1883 (type locality, Australia).

Crinodus marmoratus McCulloch, Austral. Mus. Mem., no. 5, pt. 2, p. 257, Sep. 10, 1929 (reference)

Each incisor with a terminal lobe and 2 lateral lobes on each side. Scales 78 in lateral line. D. XVII, 20. A. III, 6. Pectoral with 6 simple rays. Brown, opercle with black spot behind. Caudal and anal variegated with lighter. Length 146 mm. (Günther).

Genus Lacepedia Castelnau

Lacepedia Castelnau, Proc. Zool. Acclim. Soc. Victoria, vol. 2, p. 42, May 10, 1873. (Type Lacepedia cataphracta Castelnau, monotypic.)

Body oval, upper profile rather high and convex. Upper teeth numerous, fine, cardéform, in several series, forming in front 2 bunches of larger ones directed backwards; 2 canines at front of each jaw; lower jaw teeth in cardiform band of several series, some little larger posteriorly; transverse band of strong teeth on palatines. Opercle with strong point. Preopercle strongly serrated. Head and body with rather large ciliated scales, their ventral part longitudinally elevated. Fins almost entirely scaly. Lateral line continuous to

caudal base. Dorsal with 11 spines and 21 rays. Anal spines 3, and rays 10. Pectoral large, strong rays thick, some simple. Ventral with spine and 5 rays.

depth 1 1/2 to 2 3/5; head 3 7/8 to 4 1/5, width 2 to 2 1/8. Snout 2 1/3; eye 3 1/8 to 3 4/5, 1 1/4 to 1 2/5 in snout, 1 to 1 1/3 in interorbital; teeth about 40 in each jaw; maxillary 3 7/8 to 4 in head; interorbital 2 4/5 to 3 1/4, broadly convex; opercle and preopercle limb striate, scapular arch nearly smooth. Gill rakers 4 + 18, short curkate points small, spinescent.

Scales minute, ovoid, cycloid, circuli 45 to 68, Cheeks with only anterior half rather sparsely with small scales, much fewer and anterior in young.

D. XIII, 10, I, fifth spine 2 1/10 to 2 2/5 in head, fifth ray 2 1/5 to 2 3/4. A. VII, 9, I, third spine 2 to 2 1/3, third ray 2 1/2 to 3 1/10; caudal deeply forked, lobes slender and sharp, 3 1/3 to 3 3/4 in combined head and body, least depth of caudal pedincle 4 1/2 to 5 in its head. pectoral 1 1/4 to 1 2/5, ventral 1 2/3 to 1 3/4.

Back dark brown-purple, fading to gray-white below. Whole back and [illegible] of head finely shotted.

Lacepedia cataphracta Castelnau

Lacepedia cataphracta Castelnau, Proc. Zool. Acclimat. Soc. Victoria, vol. 2, p. 43, May 10, 1873 (type locality, Victoria = Melbourne market). — Macleay, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, vol. 5, p. 428, 1881 (copied).

— McCulloch, Austral. Mus. Mem., No. 5, pt. 2, p. 257, Sep. 10, 1929 (reference).

Depth 2 1/3; head 3 1/4. Eye little over 4 in head; mouth oblique, lower jaw longer; preopercle edge with numerous points, stronger on rounded part. Scales 56 in lateral line to caudal base; 28 transversely. Iris largely covered with scales.

D. XI, 21, first spine shortest and others subequal, rayed fin larger than spinous; A. III, 10, first spine shortest and third longest; caudal bilobed; pectoral large, rays 13; ventral rays I, 5, inserted below pectorals.

Light yellowish brown in dried state. Length 175 mm.

(Castelnau.)

Victoria.

Family Labridae

Body elongate, ovate, compressed. Head moderate or small. Teeth usually small or villiform, acutely conic. No canines. Preorbital entire. Preopercle minutely serrated. Branchiostegals 6. Pyloric appendages 4. Vertebrae 34, of which 20 caudal. Scales small. Cheek scaly. Dorsal fins subequal, deeply notched, spines 17, rays 22. Anal spines 3, rays 18 to 30. Caudal forked. Pectoral without simple lower rays elongated. Ventral angulated, with spine and 5 rays, of which first branched ray longest. Caudal four fisked.

Analysis of Genera

a.' Teeth in both jaws.

b.' Vomerine teeth present. Latris.

b.² No vomerine teeth. Latridopsis.

a.² Teeth only present in upper jaw. Mendozoma.

Genus Latris Richardson

Latris Richardson, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, vol. 7, p. (98) 99, 1839. (Type Latris Lecatia Richardson, monotypic.)

Body partly fusiform, deepest at ventral fin. Head compressed, short, conic laterally, with upper profile nearly straight. Eye moderate, elevated, partly median. Mouth small. Teeth in jaws, pluriserial at symphysis; present on front of vomer. Preopercle vertical behind. Branchiostegals 6. Scales moderate, present on nape and upper part of head. Dorsals subequal, spinous fin convex, with 17 spines becoming low posteriorly. Anal long, with 3 small spines and 30 or more rays. Pectoral without simple rays extended.

Latris mortoni Saville-Kent

Latris mortoni Saville-Kent, Journ. Printed Pap. Parl. Tasmania, vol. 8, no. 37, p. 13, Fisher. Rep. 1886; Pap. Proc. Roy. Soc. Tasmania, pp. 117, xxxiii, 1886 (1887) (type locality, East coast of Tasmania).

— Mc Culloch, Austral. Mus. Mem., no. 5, pt. 2, p. 260, Sep. 10, 1929 (reference).

depth little over 3 in total, head slightly less than 4. Two teeth on vomer. Scales 110 in lateral line. D. XVII, I, 30; A. III, 32; pectoral 9, IX, Color pearly, with horizontal lines and reticulations of light brown and tawny yellow. Fins yellowish, green reflections on paired ones. Edges of fins not blackish. Length 525 mm. (Saville-Kent. Tasmania. Differs from Latris forsteri in fewer teeth on vomer, larger scales (115 to 120 in L. forsteri) and in more dorsal spines.

Head slightly less than 4 on
total.

Latris aurora Hutton

Latris aurora Hutton, Trans.
New Zealand Inst., vol. 9, p. 353,
1877 (type locality, Otago
Heads).

— Waite, Rec. Canterbury Mus.,
vol. 1, No. 1, p. 20, April 25, 1907
(reference).

Mendozoma coerulescens Gay, Hist. Chile, Zool., vol. 2, p. 215, 1848 (type locality, Coast of Chili). ~~Delfin, Cat. Cetac. de Chile, p. 72, 1901 (reference).~~

Mendozoma fernandezianus Gay, op. cit., p. 216, 1848 (type locality,

Depth 3; head 3 3/4. No teeth on vomer or palatines. Branchiostegals 6. Scales 116 in lateral line; 10 above, 32 below. Top of head and cheeks scaly, snout naked. D. IX, I, 42; A. III, 35, fourth ray without prolonged filament C; pectoral with 19 simple rays.

Above coppery. Lateral line and 1 or 2 irregular narrow streaks above it lead blue. Belly silvery. Vertical fins and pectoral reddish brown, blackish at tops. (Hutton.)

New Zealand. Size not given.

Latris lineata (Schneider)

Cichla lineata Schneider, Syst. Schth. Bloch, p. 342, 1801 (type locality, New Zealand).

Sciaena lineata (Forster) Schneider, Of. cit., p. 342, 1801 (name in synonymy).

Cheilodactylus lineatus Richardson, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., London, vol. 7, p. 283, 1851.

Latris lineata

— Waite, Rec. Canterbury Mus., vol. 1, no. 1, p. 20, April 25th 1907 (reference).

— Mc Culloch, Austral. Mus. Mem., No. 5, pt. 2, p. 260, Sep. 10, 1929 (reference); Fish. New South Wales, ed. 3, p. 68, pl. 29, fig. 249a, 1934.

Latris hecateia Richardson, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, vol. 7, p. 98, 1839 (type locality, Port Arthur, Van Diemen's Land); Trans. Zool. Soc. London, vol. 3, p. 106, pl. 6, fig. 1.

— Günther, Cat. Fish. Brit. Mus., vol. 2, p. 86, 1860 (type; Port Arthur). — Gill, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 116, March 1862 (reference). — Hutton, Fish. New Zealand, p. 8, 1872. — Hector, Ed. Fish. New Zealand, p. 107, pl. 2, fig. 2, 1872 (Preservation Inlet). — Delfin, Rev. Chilena Hist. Nat., vol. 5, p. 241, 1901; Cat. Peces de Chile, p. 73, 1901 (canal Baker; Puerto Otway).

Cheilodactylus hecateius Richardson, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 67, 1850.

Latris salmonea Hutton, Fish. New Zealand, p. 8, 1872 (name in synonymy).

Head 4 in total. Vomer toothed. Scales 110 in lateral line. D. XVII, I, 36. A. III, 27. Pectoral with lower 9 rays simple. Back and sides brown, with 4 straight, whitish, longitudinal bands. (Günther).

New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, New Zealand, Chatham Islands.

Genus Latridopsis Gill

Latridopsis Gill, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 114 115, March 1862. (Type Anthias ciliaris ~~Bloch~~ Schneider, orthotypic.)

Body partly fusiform, deepest over ventral fin, tapering to slender caudal pedunckle. Head, compressed, short, conic, upper profile straight. Eye moderate, elevated, submedian. Mouth small. Teeth in jaws small and pluriserial in front, none on palate. Preopercle vertical behind. Branchiostegals 6. Scales moderate, on head above and laterally. Dorsals subequal, spines 17 with last very low. Anal with 3 spines and 30 or more rays. Pectoral rounded, simple rays not extended.

Differs from Latris in the absence of vomerine teeth. The pectoral is also different, with the upper rays longest, instead of the median ones as in Latris.

Latridopsis ciliaris (Schneider)

Anthias ciliaris Schneider, Syst. Ichth. Bloch, p. 310, 1801 (type locality, New Zealand).

Perciana ciliaris (Forster) Schneider, op. cit., p. 311, 1801 (name in synonymy). — Lichtenstein, Descr. Animal., p. 137, 1844 (South Island, New Zealand).

Latris ciliaris Richardson, Ichth. Voy. Erebus and Terror, p. 37, ~~1851~~ pl. 26, figs. 6-7, 1844-48 ("Sidney Cove, Australia"). — Günther, Cat. Fish. Brit. Mus., vol. 2, p. 86, 1860 (copied). — Hutton, Fish. New Zealand, p. 9, 1872 (Wellington southwards).

— Macleay, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, vol. 5, p. 426, 1881 (Port Jackson). — Hector, Edib. Fish. New Zealand, p. 108, pl. 3, fig. 13, 1872 (entrance of Wellington Harbour).

— Johnston, Proc. Roy. Soc. Tasmania, p. 113, 1882 (1883); p. 254, 1884 (1885).

— Waite, Rec. Canterbury Mus., vol. 1, no. 1, p. 20, April 25, 1907 (reference).

— Jenison-Woods, Fish Fisher. New South Wales, p. 47, 1883.

(Austral. Mus. Mem., 2o. 4, p. 85, Dec. 23, 1899 (off Shoalhaven Bight, 23 fathoms).

— Waite, Rec. Canterbury Inst.,
vol. 1, no. 4, p. 319, dec. 28, 1912
(reference).

Latridopsis ciliaris Gill, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 115, March 1862 (reference).

— Whitley, Pap. Proc. Roy. Soc. Tasmania, p. 57, Jan. 16, 1929 (George's Bay).

— McCulloch, Austral. Mus. Mem., No. 5, pt. 2, p. 260, Sept. 10, 1929 (reference);

depth 3 3/4; head 3 3/4. snout 2 1/4 in head; eye 5 1/5, 2 1/4 in snout; maxillary reaches 1/2 to eye, length 4 in head; teeth small, short, slenderly subulate, loose set on both jaws, narrowing to single series posteriorly; interorbital less than 2 eye diameters; hind preopercle edge finely serrated.

Scales 84 in lateral line; 24 or 25 below to ventral fin. Scales on head, extend on cheeks, all small. Dorsal and anals with low, basal scaly sheaths. Scales small on chest, breast and pectoral base.

D. XVII, 39, sixth spine 2 7/8 in head, second ray 2 1/5; A. III, 32, first ray 2 7/8; caudal 1/5 in head, widely forked; least depth of caudal peduncle 4 1/2. pectoral 1 1/2, rays II, 9, VI, fin 1 1/2

in head, upper branched rays longest; ventral rays $\frac{I}{I}$, 5, fin $2\frac{1}{5}$ in head.

Length 760 mm. (Richardson.)

Tasmania, New Zealand.

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Latridopsis forsteri (Castelnau)

Latris forsteri Castelnau, Proc. Zool. Acclimat. Soc. Victoria, vol. 1, p. 77, July 15, 1872. (type locality, Gippsland coast, Victoria).

— Johnston, Proc. Roy. Soc. Tasmania, pp. 72, 113, 1882 (1883).

— Stead, Edible Fish. New South Wales, p. 70, 1908.

— Macleay, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, vol. 5, p. 426, 1881 (Port Phillip; Gippsland Coast).

Latridopsis forsteri Inc Cullock, Biol. Res. Endeavour, vol. 3, pt. 3, p. 146, pl. 27, April 21, 1915 (N.N.E. of Sisters Islands, Bass Straits, 70 to 80 fathoms). — Waite, Rec. South Australian Mus., vol. 2, no. 1, p. 125, fig. 190, April 23, 1921. — Inc Cullock, Austral. Mus. Mem., no. 5, pt. 2, p. 260, Sep. 10, 1929 (reference); Fish. New South Wales, ed. 3, p. 68, pl. 29, fig. 250a, 1934.

— Whitley, Pap. Proc. Roy. Soc. Tasmania, p. 58, Jan. 16, 1929 (Tasmania).

Latris bilineata Castelnau, Proc. Zool. Acclimat. Soc. Victoria, vol. 1, p. 79, July 15, 1872 (type locality, Western Port, Victoria). — Macleay, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, vol. 5, p. 427, 1881 (copied).

Latris inornata Castelnau, op. cit., p. 79, July 15, 1872 (type locality, Western Port, Victoria). — Macleay, op. cit., p. 427, 1881 (copied).

? Latris ramsayi Ogilby, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, vol. 10, p. 229, 1885 (type locality, Port Jackson).

Latris ciliaris (not Schneider) Waite, Rem. Austral. Mus., no. 4, pt. 1, p. 85, 1899 (off Shoalhaven Bight in 23 fathoms). — Mead, Edible Fish. New South Wales, p. 70, pl. 39, 1908.

Castelnau, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, vol. 3, p. 351, 1879 (Port Jackson). — Macleay, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, vol. 5, p. 426, 1881 (Port Jackson). — Ogilby, Cat. Fish New South Wales, p. 20, 1886. — Saville-Kent, Rep. Fisher. Dep. Tasmania, p. 14, 1886. —

Latris ramsayi Ogilby, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, vol. 10, p. 229, 1885 (type locality, Port Jackson).

Latridopsis ramsayi McCulloch, Austral. Mus. Mem., no. 5, pt. 2, p. 260, Sep. 10, 1929 (reference).

Depth 2 3/5; head 3 1/2. Snout 2 1/2 in head; eye 5 1/3, 2 1/4 in snout; preorbital 4 4/5 in head; maxillary reaches 3/5 in snout, length 3 1/6 in head; ~~extra~~ single row of strong conic teeth in jaws, followed by inner row of minute teeth anteriorly; palate and tongue toothless; interorbital 3 1/2 in head; preopercle entire.

Scales 115 in lateral line; 11 above, 25 below to abdominal edge. Bases of both dorsals and anal covered by sheath of minute scales. Bases of caudal and pectoral scaly. Scales on head forward until over nostrils.

D. XVI, I, 39, fifth spine 3 1/4 in head, first ray 1 7/8. A. III, 31, first ray 3 3/5; caudal 1 5/5, deeply forked, least depth of

caudal peduncle $3\frac{1}{2}$; pectoral $1\frac{1}{4}$, rays 10, VIII; ventral rays I, 5, $\overline{=}$ $1\frac{9}{10}$ in head.

Olive green above lateral line, silver on sides. An upper half narrow, yellowish olive band along body between each row of scales; traceable on lower portion of body also, but silver colored. Fins more or less dusky, second dorsal, caudal and upper part of pectoral with deep blackish margins. When fresh anal with narrow white border, and lips yellowish. Length 447 mm.

(McCulloch.)

New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, New Zealand.

Genus Irendosoma Gay

Irendosoma Gay, Hist. Chile, Zool., vol. 2, p. 212, 1848. (Type Irendosoma lineata Gay. Designated by Gill, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 116, March 1862.)

Body subfusiform, deepest over or behind ventral fin, tapering to slender caudal peduncle. Head rather small, much compressed, acutely conic, slightly depressed over eyes. Eye large, high. Mouth moderate, jaws subequal. Teeth small, pluriserial, present only in upper jaw. Preopercle angulated, hind edge vertical. Branchiostegals 6. Scales moderate, cover head above and on sides. Spinous dorsal longer than rayed fin, convex and highest in front of middle, with 22 spines; soft dorsal higher than last spines. Anal with 3 spines and 18 rays gradually decreasing. Pectoral rounded, none of rays extended.

Mendozoma lineatum (Gay)

Mendozoma lineata Gay, Hist. Chile, Zool., vol. 2, p. 212, pl. 5, fig. 2, 1848 (type locality, Coast of Chili).

Mendozoma lineatum Günther, Cat. Fish. Brit. Mus., vol. 2, p. 85, 1860 (copied). — Gill, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 116, March 1862 (reference).

— delfini, Cat. Peces de Chile, p. 72, 1901 (reference).

— Waite, Rec. Canterbury Mus., vol. 1, no. 1, p. 21, April 25, 1907 (reference).

Mendozoma caerulescens Gay, Hist. Chile, Zool., vol. 2, p. 215, 1848 (type locality, Chile). — Gill, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 116, march 1862 (reference).

Mendozoma coerulescens Dalfin, Cat. Peces de Chile, p. 72, 1901 (reference).

Mendozoma fernandezianus Gay, op. cit., p. 216, 1848 (type locality, Juan Fernandez). — Dalfin, op. cit., p. 73, 1901 (reference).

Mendozoma fernandezianum Gill, op. cit., p. 116, march 1862 (reference).

Inendorama allporti Johnston

Inendorama allporti Johnston, Proc. Roy. Soc. Tasmania, pp. 11, 54, Oct. 1880 (1881) (type locality, Derwent estuary, Tasmania).

— Whitley, Pap. Proc. Roy. Soc. Tasmania, p. 58, Jan. 16, 1929 (Tasmania).

— Mc Culloch, Austral. Mus. Mem., No. 5, pt. 2, p. 261, Sep. 10, 1929 (reference).

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depth 3 1/4; head 5, small, pointed. Scales 76 in lateral line; 5 above, 16 below. Body scales moderately large, decreasing in size towards tail. Cheek scaly. Pectoral more or less covered with linear, oblong scales.

D. XXIII, I, 25, fin notched, sixth, seventh and eighth spines longest, higher than soft dorsal and 1/4 body depth; soft dorsal origin over vent; A. III, 18, third spine longer than thickish second and half longest dorsal spines; caudal forked; pectoral II, I, simple rays feeble and shorter than branched rays.

Uniform blackish gray, deeper shade along back. Length 37 mm.

Johnston.

Tasmania.